

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL will be furnished to clubs of ten or more, during the campaign, at the following rates:

For Six Months, 75 Cents.
For Four Months, 50 Cents.

For Democrats are especially urged to extend the circulation of the Sentinel during the present campaign, in every township in Indiana.

THE WAR IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.

We have charged over and over again that the men at the head of public affairs were corrupt and selfish, caring more for their personal aggrandizement than the good of the country. We said so because we believed such to be the fact. But what has been the response of the Republican press? They did not attempt to controvert these charges against those controlling the Administration, and in fact the Administration itself. Their only reply was that it came from a copperhead source, hence the accusations were not entitled to consideration by the "loyal" men of the country. But a change has recently taken place with those who entertain the most radical views in regard to the prosecution of the war and the future administration of the government. That class has no more confidence in the integrity and capacity of the men at the head of the government than the Democracy. While we agree with them most fully in that regard, we are as wide apart as the poles in the sentiments they entertain and the purposes they have in view. A large portion of the Republican party have no confidence whatever in Mr. Lincoln and his associates. We have published lately in the Sentinel articles from the radical Republican press, taking issue most decidedly with the Administration as to the manner in which it is conducting public affairs. No charges have appeared in the Democratic papers more personal and denunciatory of the men in power. Yet no attempt has been made to suppress this freedom of the press, and the right to criticize the acts of public servants. Our attention was directed to a letter which appeared a few days ago in a "loyal" Republican organ from Washington, commenting with just severity upon the "unprincipled wire working" of the Federal officers in the National Capital. As the sentiments and facts set forth in that communication corroborate most forcibly the charges we have preferred against the Administration, we appropriate a few extracts from it to convince the honest but misguided friends of the party in power that the partisan interests and personal ambition of the "political wire workers" in Washington rise superior to the public welfare.

The Washington correspondent referred to writes as follows in general condemnation of the spirit and objects which control the partisans in power:

I believe it to be a just and great principle in a Republican Government, that the people should be impartially informed of the wire workings of the public men in the National Capital. As the picture, who will have the hardihood to speak the truth in reference to the unprincipled wire-working now going on here, by the officers, for the purpose of securing the election of the President for a second term? Every means, both honest and dishonest, is resorted to, and to him who dares object.

While the people throughout the land, who have near and dear friends in the battle field, arrayed against a hostile and infuriated enemy, to defend our common country, and are doubtless sending up their prayers to Heaven in behalf of our brave army and the right, the political wire workers in Washington are seldom heard to speak of anything but the Baltimore Convention; and they are incessant in their denunciation of the President for a second term. They are not to be deterred by the fact that the people are to be again placed before the people for election.

The writer then refers especially to the officeholders in Washington from Indiana, who openly expressed their hostility to all from this State who do not support Mr. Lincoln and the existing dynasty.

We call the attention of the reader to the remarks made by JOHN D. DEFRIES, Esq., in regard to the Germans. Mr. DEFRIES is Mr. LINCOLN's "Public Printer," and he undoubtedly expresses the views of the Administration towards the citizens of German descent, who, entertaining radical Republican views, repudiate the men in power as unworthy of public confidence, and therefore desire to see only, but insist upon a change of administration. We quote these extracts at length.

From the prominent office holders here from Indiana, the political war is made hot and bitter against all who prefer some other good and available man to Mr. Lincoln, and of the abuse which is heaped upon the right of the people to fall as a share to the Germans. It is a fact which every one is acquainted, that the Germans are hostile to the election of President Lincoln, and will never support him if nominated, and because they do not believe in the political wire workings and whims of others, they are driven from the party by such shameful abuse and insults as no one but an office holder under Mr. Lincoln could be expected to receive.

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portfolio of the Treasury Department to Mr. Stephens, a Democratic member of Congress, and late President of the New York Board of Exchange. Whether the people will endorse such a course is a matter about which I propose to make no comment, beyond an expression of the belief that the public has never dreamed of such a programme. Where are we drifting to?

By request of the Secretary of War we have refrained from making any comments upon the late movements of General Grant. As loyal citizens we desire to acquiesce most unhesitatingly with the intimations that may come from headquarters. Not having any information whatever of the movements of General Grant, except what we get through the official dispatches of Mr. Secretary of War, STANTON, it is impossible for us to convey intelligence to others of which we are not possessed ourselves. All we know of "the situation" at the present writing, is just what Mr. STANTON permits us to know.

In his dispatch of yesterday's date he very frankly and decidedly informs our General Dix, not to see the people, that Mr. LEE and his ragin' army are between the North and South Anna rivers, but that it will take several days to develop the exact situation of the enemy. Is not that as clear as mud?

For the past few weeks, or since Gen. GRANT commenced "moving upon the enemy's works," Mr. Secretary STANTON has issued daily, semi-daily and tri-daily, dispatches announcing the situation of affairs, officially. Subsequent facts have demonstrated most conclusively that either Mr. STANTON has taken the job of humbugging and deceiving the people, or else he has been deceived himself. What sort of a dilemma he will take or he will leave to himself, but he must hang upon one or the other.

According to the reports of the Secretary of War, General Grant is rapidly advancing upon Richmond. If this is really so, the news will be encouraging to every loyal heart. But we must admit that the exaggerated and sensational reports of Mr. STANTON in regard to Federal successes heretofore have created a very considerable distrust in the public mind in regard to the truthfulness and reliability of his official war bulletins, and the fact that they are filtered through General Dix in New York does not add to their credibility or value. We have learned from some little experience that it is somewhat difficult to convey that information to others of which we have no definite idea ourselves, and hence we refer the reader to Mr. STANTON's dispatches in the telegraphic columns for an appreciative idea of the situation.

The corruption in Washington.

The Springfield Republican, which is the leading Republican organ of New England, and which supports the Administration, speaks as follows of the corruption at Washington: "It is a sad, a shocking picture of life in Washington which our correspondents are giving us. A bureau of the Treasury Department made a house of seduction and prostitution. The necessities of poor and pretty women made the means of their debauchery by high government officials. Members of Congress putting their mistresses into clerkships in the departments. An honorable Senator knocked down in the street by a woman whom he had outraged. Whisky drank ad libitum. The government cheated in contracts and openly robbed by its employees. Writes our careful correspondent—a long residence in the capital: 'Washington was never quite so villainously corrupt as at the present time. In the palmy days of Southern rule of slavery, there was not half the corruption there is now. We do not doubt this is strictly true, and we repeat, it is a sad, shocking picture.'

Such language from a loyal Administration paper, which labors "in the interests of God and humanity," needs no comment from us. We accept it as a truthful picture of the characteristics of the leaders of the "party founded on a great moral idea."

The Freedom of the Press.

Mr. MANSON expressed the following sentiment in reference to the freedom of the press, which, in view of the recent outrages committed by the Federal Administration in suppressing two newspapers for a hoax perpetrated by its own political friends, is eminently worthy of consideration. He said:

"Unconstitutional power over the press ought more than any other to produce universal alarm; because it is leveled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guard of every other right."

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FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel View of the Situation—Condition of Affairs in Lee's Army.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 19th inst., contains the following:

The confidence and a source of great encouragement and abundant reason for thankfulness over their present prosperous fortunes. If we can conquer now, and God is giving us the promise of it, our work will be done. The reasonings and the fears of the enemy assure us of this. Grant's army is the last and front of this horrid war. It is the line, therefore, for every man who has a blow for his country to strike at. Let every one assist in whatever sphere is open to him. Ourselves and our substance, let it be cheerfully and zealously rendered as may be needed or called for until this great fight is done. The weak and helpless ones who cannot lift the spear of battle, or assist in active employment, may still be of use in the fate of a nation hung on their efforts.

They can be the throne of Heaven with fervent supplications that his blessings may be poured upon the arms of the confederacy, and conduct the great work of the war. We have much to stimulate and encourage us. The news of yet another victory has just come down from Gen. Lee's army. Butler has been driven to cover. The Trans-Mississippi sends us cheering tidings. Let us strike on and strike hard, for our deliverance draws near.

The war reached a very early morning that there had been no fighting in Spottsylvania. The reports brought in represented that Grant had made a heavy assault on Lee's right, at or near Stannard's mill, and had met with his usual success in his Virginia operations, a very heavy repulse.

The telegraph may bring us more accurate details before going to press.

The movement on the south side yesterday, together with some skirmishing, though we have not learned that it was of material consequence. We have many reports to this effect, but they are probably exaggerated. There has been no material change up to this time since "Baldy" Smith sought his fortifications.

The reader will find a dispatch relative to the trans-Mississippi operations, which will give him comfort according to his faith. For ourselves, we confess that we are waiting for his confirmation. We do not feel that he is doing enough with news from that quarter to teach us caution. At the same time the result asserted is not to be considered as improbable. Banks was undoubtedly in a desperate straits, and he probably lost his position. His navigation interrupted and suspended. His pride, however, would make him refuse to surrender until reduced to extremities. He is a brave man, and he will not surrender to the north to it. In reference to the surrender of Steele to Price there has been much confusion and many contradictions. From comparison of the several reports, we are inclined to the opinion that his army has been captured just as Milroy's was at Winchester, on the 14th of June last—that is, Steele with a remnant made his escape while the body of his forces were being cut to pieces. He probably lost from six to nine thousand men, besides his train and artillery. Steele, with about three thousand men, had a race with Marmaduke which should end with the capture of Steele, carrying but little weight, won by Marmaduke.

The telegraph tells of the brilliancy of Breckinridge's victory and of Sigel's defeat. We had not heard of the capture of Sigel yesterday, but a private dispatch from Milford says that General Early made an attack yesterday morning upon the enemy to the right of Spottsylvania, and captured him. He was taken with a number of prisoners. Later in the day the enemy made two assaults upon our lines near Stannard's mill, on the Potomac branch of the Washington and Annapolis railroad, but were repulsed. Persons who left Milford in the morning concur in saying that the fire was very heavy.

STANTON, MAY 18.

General Breckinridge's victory at Newmarket was even greater and more complete than at first announced. He captured six pieces of artillery and nearly one thousand stand of small arms. The loss of the enemy was killed, wounded and missing is heavy.

Gen. Sigel ran thirty miles without stopping—abandoning his hospitals and destroying a portion of his baggage. He fled to the north, and was pursued by the army of the Potomac. He was taken with a number of prisoners. Later in the day the enemy made two assaults upon our lines near Stannard's mill, on the Potomac branch of the Washington and Annapolis railroad, but were repulsed. Persons who left Milford in the morning concur in saying that the fire was very heavy.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Consequences of the Defeat of Sigel—Grant's Great Victory of May 12th—Lincoln Bitterly Denounced by the Freedom Press—Defeat of Butler, May 10th.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—When the good generalship which the rebels have always been wise enough to employ in the conduct of the war, the administration journals here, instead of profiting by the lesson, growl and grumble at what they call the "secess" papers for being "jailed" by the rebels. It is a well known fact, however, that Sigel was defeated in the Shenandoah Valley, and that he was driven to the north. Thus, when it was known a few days ago, that Sigel was defeated in the Shenandoah Valley, and that he was driven to the north, the administration journals here, instead of profiting by the lesson, growl and grumble at what they call the "secess" papers for being "jailed" by the rebels. It is a well known fact, however, that Sigel was defeated in the Shenandoah Valley, and that he was driven to the north.

General Lee, who was aware that the movement of the rebels was upon him, and directed Gen. Imboden to employ his cavalry in watching it, and to adopt such measures as would keep Sigel's forces in the valley, and prevent them from reaching the Potomac. The result was, that Sigel's forces were driven to the north, and that he was defeated in the Shenandoah Valley. The result was, that Sigel's forces were driven to the north, and that he was defeated in the Shenandoah Valley.

On the 15th inst. Sigel's troops, marching down the Shenandoah Valley, had arrived at Newmarket, a point 30 miles west of this city. He was met by the cavalry of Gen. Imboden, who were assisted by the cavalry of Gen. Lee. The result was, that Sigel's forces were driven to the north, and that he was defeated in the Shenandoah Valley.

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